

**LATEST INTELLIGENCE.**

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**TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.**

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**CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.**

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1866.

**Senate.**

The journal being read, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

The Bulow bill, respecting property destroyed in Florida, the decision of which affects several similar cases, was discussed by several members, and then laid aside for the present.

The vote passing the army appropriation bill, yesterday, was reconsidered, the bill amended, and then passed again.

The Senate then took up the bill from the House, for the support of the military academy at West Point.

The bill was discussed for a few minutes, then laid aside, and the Senate took up the warehousing bill.

Mr. SIMMONS spoke against the bill, and pointed out errors that he believed were in it.

Mr. Davis followed in an able speech, on the same subject.

Mr. DIX moved to insert three years, as the limitation of the period for warehousing—Lost—22 to 29.

Mr. DIX then moved to insert—two years.

Mr. WEBSTER earnestly opposed the bill, and thought the vote on this amendment would indicate its fate.

Mr. WEBSTER had always been in favor of a well regulated land graduation system, and was so still; the present bill, however, was very imperfect, and he would move to recommit it to the committee on commerce, with a view to remedy its imperfections.

Mr. WEBSTER moved the amendment, and after a debate, in which Messrs. ARCHER, CALHOUN, ALLEN and SIMMONS took part, the motion of Mr. Webster was agreed to—yeas 35, nays 26.

The session went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

**House of Representatives.**

The Journal having been read, the resolution to stop the debate at 12 o'clock was passed, the land graduation bill which was offered yesterday by Mr. McLEARNED, was taken up and amended so as to allow a continuance of the discussion until 2 o'clock.

The bill then involved itself into committee of the whole. Mr. WICK in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the land graduation bill.

Mr. WICK moved for a substitute for all the plans, which confined the principle of graduation to the lands already surveyed and in market, and not to those

yet to be brought into the floor, addressed the committee with great ability and clearness against disturbing the present system which is not of a party character.

Mr. McDONNELL advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. BROCKENBOROUGH followed on the same side.

Mr. RATHER's opinion was in favor of the amendments, and advocated a different system of graduation.

Mr. ADAMS, of MISS., spoke in favor of the bill, until 2 o'clock, and the discussion being ended, the committee retired to decide upon the amendments.

The one offered by Mr. McDOWALL, of Va., and all others were rejected, and the bill was reported to the House. It came from the committee at 6 o'clock.

The vote on ordering the bill to be engrossed, was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative; yeas 84, nays 98.

To the bill was rejected.

Mr. DENNIS moved a reconsideration of the vote.

The yeas and nays were taken; yeas 89, nays 99, and the vote reversed, and yeas 97, nays 90.

The vote rejecting the bill was reconsidered.

The House then adjourned; yeas 81, nays 80.

**BY THE MAILS.**

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1848.

*The California Expedition—Col. J. D. Stevenson—  
Pack Saddles—Mr. Walker about.*

I was informed to-day that, notwithstanding the repeated contradictions, the Secretary of War has sanctioned the movements of Jonathan D. Stevenson in getting up a force for the Californias, if not with the consent of the President, and given him a commission with a broad seal. The Secretary's son is to be the commissary, and Gov. Wright has been empowered to confirm the ap-

pointment. All this may have been known to you before now, but my source of information is as credible as Mr. Polk himself.

"Capt. Tye, a well known lawyer, or inspector, or what in Florida is under Mr. Tyler, who has been in this city for more than a year, is driving a pretty snug business with the government. He has gotten a contract for furnishing fifteen hundred pack saddles, which are now being made by Mr. Campbell, on the avenue.

"Secretary Walker visited the Senate to-day; he also visited the House to-day, and held and held conversations with some of the members.— There is certainly something ominous in all this

but I couldn't find out his object, except it was to push the graduation bill through; for, just before the House adjourned, a resolution was moved to take the bill out of Committee to-morrow.

FELIX.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1846.

The speech of Mr. Dix to-day in the Senate, on the warehousing bill, in reply to the late speech of Mr. Huntington, did equal honor to the man, the measure, and the State. All the material points of objection to the system were met, refuted, and put aside; and the physical evils, relative

and set aside; and the beneficial results expected to flow from the plan of credits to exporters most forcibly illustrated by the operation of the warehousing system in England.

Mr. Huntington replied, reiterating his original objections; but it was rather an argument in defence of his former positions than an appeal against the bill.

The weather was excessively hot to-day, and if it continues so, it will materially curtail the discussion of the tariff when taken up.

The debate upon the warehousing bill appears to be brought to a close. It is now on the verge of a third reading; but fears are entertained that Messrs. Cameron and Sturgeon of Pennsylvania, and Niles of Connecticut, will oppose it, which, in the absence of Mr. Speight, should prove a serious obstacle to the measure. A vague idea is entertained, or thought to be entertained by these gentlemen, that the warehousing scheme has some indispensable connection with the tariff bill of modifications, and that in the event of the former, the chances of arresting the passage of the latter will be greatly increased.

will be passed by the casting vote of Vice President Dallas, whatever may be the fate of the warehousing bill, the final action upon which may probably be postponed till next week, owing to the absence of some eight or ten Senators. Judging the vote of Messrs. Cameron, Stanford and Niles against the bill, the odds are against its passage. The Senators and Senators-elect, and from their known hostility to the House bill on the tariff, they may very reasonably be expected to give a negative to the bill of Mr. Dix on the storage of imports.

Col. J. D. Stevenson arrived here from New York, yesterday morning; will leave again this afternoon for New Orleans, from the New

evening, having gone to the theatre. Mr. Wright, who holds a commission from Gov. Wright, to raise a regiment of 1000 men, to be divided into ten companies; they engage to serve twelve months, or during the war; great caution to be exercised in the selection of proper persons, bearing a fair character, &c.; to protect emigrants from Mexico, and to guard against the attack of the Indians, California; to be well protected by ships of war; they are to be armed to the teeth; upon reaching there, notice to be given to the natives that the U. States will, hereafter, protect them, by bringing them into the fold. California may already be considered as annexed, and the

regiment of Stevenson as colonels. "If the ex-cavalry exists, there is no question but that they will form a decided reinforcement to the Army of Occupation indefinitely.

Several recruiting officers, from Gen. Taylor's army, recently passed through the city.

**In Senate.**

Washington, July 9, 1946.

During the morning hour, from 11 to 12, the Senate, among other matters of business, passed the bill for the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands—26 to 14. We have long acquainted the reader with the terms of the bill so frequently as to render its recapitulation here superfluous.

TEXAS NAVY.

On motion of Mr. RUSK, a joint resolution from the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the annexation of the Texas navy to the navy of the United States, was taken up.

The bill, in addition to authorizing the incorporation of the three vessels of war of Texas into the regular U. S. navy, provides for the annexation of the *personnel* of the late navy of Texas.

Mr. RUSK moved to amend this provision, by defining the number of vessels to be admitted, as follows:—one commodore, 2 post captains, 8 lieutenants, 3 pursers, 1 surgeon, 2 masters and 9 midshipmen.

Mr. ASHLEY asked the Senator from Texas to explain this bill. Mr. RUSK rose for that purpose. By the terms of the

resolution for the annexation of Texas, the navy, navy yards, etc. of Texas, were to be given up to the United States. The bill provided that the United States navy "included the officers of the ships as well as the ships themselves, for ships without men did not constitute a navy. The bill proposed simply to add the naval vessels of Texas to the United States navy, and the United States navy. They would come in at the bottom of the list, and would not, therefore, interfere with the regular promotions in the existing navy of the United States.

Mr. FAIRFIELD (chairman on naval affairs) supported the proposition, and reported in his absence from the Senate, by the majority of the committee. He was opposed to the project in every shape and form.—The terms of annexation did not embrace the officers of